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Afghanistan	1.00 Dm.	Iraq	115 Rob. Cents	0.900 Rob.
Algeria	27.5	Israel	NIS 2.30	1.25 Esc.
Armenia	0.700	Italy	1.800 Lire	0.75 Rob.
Bahrain	50 Bf.	Jordan	450 Fr. Roy. or Israel	70 P.
Belgium	C\$ 1.95	Korea	500 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 8000 9000 10000 11000 12000 13000 14000 15000 16000 17000 18000 19000 20000 21000 22000 23000 24000 25000 26000 27000 28000 29000 30000 31000 32000 33000 34000 35000 36000 37000 38000 39000 40000 41000 42000 43000 44000 45000 46000 47000 48000 49000 50000 51000 52000 53000 54000 55000 56000 57000 58000 59000 60000 61000 62000 63000 64000 65000 66000 67000 68000 69000 70000 71000 72000 73000 74000 75000 76000 77000 78000 79000 80000 81000 82000 83000 84000 85000 86000 87000 88000 89000 90000 91000 92000 93000 94000 95000 96000 97000 98000 99000 100000 101000 102000 103000 104000 105000 106000 107000 108000 109000 110000 111000 112000 113000 114000 115000 116000 117000 118000 119000 120000 121000 122000 123000 124000 125000 126000 127000 128000 129000 130000 131000 132000 133000 134000 135000 136000 137000 138000 139000 140000 141000 142000 143000 144000 145000 146000 147000 148000 149000 150000 151000 152000 153000 154000 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Kidnappers Delay Execution Of French Hostage for a Week

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BEIRUT — Abductors of a Frenchman in Lebanon said Tuesday that they had postponed his execution for one week and demanded that France clarify its policy on terrorism and supplying arms to Iraq.

The Revolutionary Justice Organization, in a statement delivered to the independent Beirut newspaper *Al-Nahar*, said that Jean-Louis Normandin, of France's Antenne 2 television network, had confessed to spying for the French and Israeli secret services.

The statement also warned that new terrorist attacks would be carried out in France if the French government did not fulfill its demands.

It said the decision to postpone Mr. Normandin's execution was made in response to pleas from Lebanon's Shiite Moslem clerics, the hostage's family and "secret pledges made by the French government to parties concerned."

The group had said Saturday

that it would kill him within 48 hours because France had failed to meet its demands.

Meanwhile, a leading Iranian official said Tuesday that Iran had undertaken a search for Terry Waite, the missing Church of England envoy, but still did not know which organization was holding him in Lebanon.

Tehran radio, commenting on an exchange of letters between the Archbishop of Canterbury, Robert Runcie, and the speaker of Iran's parliament, Hashemi Rafsanjani, said, "Our country's officials have undertaken this search for humanitarian reasons."

Despite a statement by the Revolutionary Justice Organization in Lebanon that the envoy was spying for Western intelligence agencies, "it is still not clear which organization is holding Terry Waite," the radio said.

On Monday the radio broadcast the text of letters exchanged between Archbishop Runcie and Mr. Rafsanjani.

Mr. Waite disappeared in Beirut on Jan. 20.

Meanwhile, Syria's military intelligence chief in Lebanon, Brigadier Ghazi Kanaan, told the wives of four foreign hostages on Tuesday that their husbands would be freed soon.

"Kanaan was very helpful," one of the women, Firyal Polhill, said after they met with him in his West Beirut office. "He made us understand that certainly our husbands

will be freed very soon." She said he expressed his concern "in pursuing the release of our husbands."

Robert Polhill was seized with Alan Steen and Jesse Turner, both Americans, and Mithileshwar Singh, an Indian, from Beirut University College on Jan. 24.

In another development, Sheikh Mohammed Hussein Fadlallah, a pro-Iranian Shiite clergyman, said in Beirut that he was making personal efforts to secure the release of Mr. Waite and an American journalist, Terry A. Anderson.

Sheikh Fadlallah, who appealed on Sunday to the captors of Mr. Normandin to spare his life, said he was against kidnappings in general and was "educating the people" to refrain from such action.

Sheikh Fadlallah, believed to be the driving force behind Hezbollah, or Party of God, said the hostage crisis was bigger than its Lebanese and Moslem dimensions and involved intelligence networks on state levels.

He said these intelligence networks are not necessarily related to Islam, "I do not mean a specific Islam," he said, "but they kidnap on the basis of the belief that everybody will give the matter an Islamic label."

"Since Terry Waite was kidnapped," he added, "I exerted all my efforts in a bid to locate his whereabouts in a personal initiative because there are letter exchanges between me and the Archbishop of Canterbury regarding this issue."

(AP, UPI, Reuters)



FRACAS IN QUITO — A demonstrator hurling a stone at police as several hundred students converged at the Ecuadorian government palace to protest austerity measures — including increased bus fares and gasoline prices — after recent earthquakes ruptured an oil pipeline. No one was reported injured or detained in the violence.

Jon Super/The Associated Press

Spain Calls Weinberger Visit Positive

By Edward Schumacher
New York Times Service

MADRID — The U.S. secretary of defense, Caspar W. Weinberger, confronted by widespread public hostility to U.S. troops in Spain, defended the troops here Tuesday as essential to Western security.

Mr. Weinberger, ending a two-day visit, said that while the United States has told Spain it is willing to reduce some of the 12,500 authorized U.S. troops, current arms control and troop cut talks with the Soviet Union make any more unilateral cuts in Spain unjustifiable.

The secretary was particularly sharp in defense of 72 U.S. F-16 jet fighters that have become the crux of negotiations with the Socialist government of Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez.

"I don't have any doubt that there is full understanding as to the importance of the contribution to Western security that 72 of the finest, most advanced fighter planes in the world would bring," Mr. Weinberger said of his talks in Spain.

Spanish officials, however, said in interviews that while they may find the planes useful, they still want them out. They said the Span-

ish view was that the planes served specific U.S. interests in the Middle East and the Mediterranean rather than general Western interests.

"Our position is unchanged," a Foreign Ministry official said, although he said Mr. Weinberger's visit was positive.

Inocencio Arias, chief spokesman at the Foreign Ministry, said: "Both sides expressed their points of view and the positions remain distant. The Spanish government still hopes that an agreement can be reached, which will entail a substantial reduction of U.S. personnel and installations in Spain."

Mr. Weinberger, who left Tuesday for Turkey, came to Spain as part of a southern European swing that is also scheduled to include a visit to a U.S. base on Portugal's Azores islands. His visit to Spain was not intended to be part of the ongoing formal troop negotiations, but both sides said that the issue dominated the talks.

Hours before Mr. Weinberger's arrival, thousands of protesters demanding total U.S. military withdrawal from Spain marched on Torrejon Air Force Base, a joint Spanish-American base 15 miles (24 kilometers) outside Madrid, where the F-16s are stationed. The

bases were established by a 1953 agreement that has since been updated but expires in 14 months. Many Spaniards oppose the bases because they say the 1953 agreement bolstered the dictator Francisco Franco. The government further maintains that a referendum last year affirming Spain's membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization makes much of the U.S. presence redundant. The referendum included a provision calling for a U.S. troop reduction.

In addition to Torrejon, the United States shares air bases in Zaragoza and Moron, a huge navy base in Rota and a variety of communications, observations and munitions posts around the country.

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Mr. Weinberger said his talks were "the kind of cordial and serious discussions that you would expect from two countries that are very close friends and allies."

He met Monday with King Juan Carlos I, Defense Minister Narciso Serra i Serra, Mr. Gonzalez and members of the Spanish negotiating team at the troop reduction talks.

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Abstinence Or 'Safe Sex' Urged in U.S. AIDS Plan

By Philip J. Hilts
and Sandra G. Boodman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The federal government released on Monday its new AIDS education plan, which stresses sexual abstinence and monogamy as preventive measures and recommends "safe sex" using condoms when these measures are impossible.

The plan also stresses the need to leave local jurisdictions free to decide what, if any, information should be passed on to young people, according to Dr. Robert E. Windom, assistant secretary of health and human services.

It calls for the federal government to develop television advertising, school curricula and other material for national distribution, and then allow state and local jurisdictions to use the material, change it or decide not to use it.

The report was released following a congressional hearing at which the Reagan administration was criticized for delay in addressing the need for education about AIDS or acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

The federal government has been superb in pursuing biomedical research about AIDS, said David Fraser, president of Swarthmore College and a member of the National Academy of Sciences Panel on AIDS. "We need to have intensive education put in place now in high- and low-risk states."

That theme was echoed by other witnesses, who criticized the Department of Health and Human Services for delays in developing media and educational campaigns aimed at the general public and public-school students.

AIDS, which is caused by a virus transmitted through sexual intercourse, infected needles or blood, or from mother to infant during pregnancy, has struck 32,000 Americans, killing more than 18,000 since 1981. The disease destroys the body's immune system.

The report emphasizes sexual abstinence, fidelity in marriage and letting moral values determine what information should be offered in schools and advertising campaigns.

It also prominently recommends, "if it is not possible to practice sexual abstinence until infection status can be determined, always use condoms during sex, because use of condoms can reduce the risk of transmission of the AIDS virus."

The government proposed spending \$80 million on the campaign for the 1987 fiscal year and \$104 million for fiscal 1988.

■ **Wider Testing Planned**

The government plans to issue a recommendation that tens of thousands of Americans who received routine blood transfusions be tested for the AIDS virus, The Associated Press reported from Washington.

The appeal for testing will be published Friday in the Centers for Disease Control's Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, a file for doctors that is routinely reprinted by the journal of the American Medical Association.

Mention as Toxic-Waste Site Puts Utah Resort in Dumps

Designation for the "Superfund" cleanup program so drastically depressed tourism and land values in Park City, Utah, that the ski resort got Senator Jake Garn, a Republican, to push legislation through Congress removing it from the list. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency had ruled that toxic heavy-metal tailings from silver mines posed a public health risk, and designated the town as a recipient of funds from the federal toxic-waste cleanup program. The town says the ruling was based on inadequate state data. Kenneth Alameda, state environmental health director, conceded that "if you get listed on Superfund, it's like having AIDS."

Now the EPA is preparing new tests "to do the kind of job we should have done in the first place," Bill Geise, director of the cleanup for the Rocky Mountain region, told The Washington Post. "Even though EPA and the state of Utah have wronged Park City, two wrongs don't make a right, and walking away from a potential public

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health problem without determining whether it's real would not be showing good conscience."

Short Takes

A ferry of the type that capsized off Belgium this month probably would be barred from American waters because the design would not meet U.S. safety standards, a U.S. Coast Guard inspector, Commander Jack McGowan, told The New York Times. The standards include partitions, known as bulkheads, below the vehicle deck and watertight doors. The Coast Guard conducts quarterly inspections of all large passenger ships in the country.

Manhattan's Algonquin Hotel will be preserved, the owner, Ben B. Bodine, told The New York Times. Mr. Bodine, 84, said, "Even if I did sell it, I definitely want it to

be a landmark first." Landmark status, meaning a building may neither be razed nor substantially altered, is expected. The midtown hotel is best known for its round table where Dorothy Parker, Robert Benchley, Alexander Woollcott and other wits gathered for meals in the 1920s and 1930s.

Farrar, Straus & Giroux will pay authors a 5 percent royalty on books that are sold at a fraction of their original price after sales have run dry. The money involved is "a big deal," said Roger W. Straus, president of the publishing company, but "it's time to redress a situation that's unfair to authors." Since remainder sales seldom cover even the cost of manufacturing the book, no other publishers appear likely to follow suit, The New York Times reports. The policy may help ease a long-standing grievance. An article in the Authors Guild Bulletin recently said, "The public is spending millions of dollars at the bargain

table to read our words, and none of it is coming to us."

Yale University defers interest and principal on student loans to graduates of its School of Management who take public sector and nonprofit jobs at salaries under \$25,000 a year. Debt of graduates who remain in such jobs for seven years will be forgiven altogether. The law schools at Harvard, Stanford and New York University have similar programs.

On receiving a postcard from a parcel delivery service asking him to telephone between 1 and 6 P.M. to arrange to get a package, A.R. Wolf-Knapp did so and got an answering machine requesting the necessary information. The package arrived the next day, he told The New York Times. A few days later, he received a postcard about another package. It was after 6 P.M., but, reflecting that answering machines can work around the clock, he called anyway. After a few rings he heard a voice say, "Call back tomorrow for machine."

—ARTHUR HIGBEE

Cartoons Are Little More Than Toy Ads, Parents Find

By Fred M. Hechinger
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Parents and educators are expressing concern over the content of televised Saturday morning cartoons, which are criticized for delay in addressing the need for education about AIDS or acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

The cartoons, whose mayhem and firepower are striking to even the casual viewer, are in many cases little more than nonstop sales pitch to children on all three major U.S. television networks and on many foreign stations.

The commercial appeal to children of televised cartoons is not new. In the 1960s, there were complaints that toy commercials often misled children by making the product appear sturdier and more

glamorous than the real item, and that they often perpetuated ethnic and racial stereotypes or made girls appear helpless, if not stupid.

But many see today's cartoons as worse. A recent segment of "Curious," a public television program, increasingly reflects the influence of the rapidly growing toy industry.

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for their products, they also produce many of the children's products, incorporating their products in the plots.

• Many toys are Rambo-like warriors or relate to terrorism or nuclear weaponry. Five of the 10 best-selling toys are "action figures," with GI Joe in the lead.

• Many toys come with such detailed descriptions of what they are and what they do that little is left to the children's imaginations.

• Many toys are "substitute companions" intended for solitary play.

Peggy Charren, the head of Action for Children's Television, an organization that aims to improve

programming, said: "With these shows, the need to sell is the driving force behind everything the program says and that makes it a commercial. There is something very nasty about the practice, because the reason we don't do it to adults is that adults wouldn't stand for it."

Before 1983, Federal Communications Commission guidelines prohibited the linking of commercials and programs. But the commission no longer enforcing the guidelines.

This FCC doesn't believe in intruding itself in program decisions," said James Quello, a commissioner.

Doug Thomson, a representative of the Toy Manufacturers of America who spoke on the "Currents" program, conceded: "Children are targeted as consumers. They always have been, always will be."

When the Good Humor ice cream trucks rang their bells, he said, "They certainly weren't calling Mom and Dad; they were calling the children."

Mr. Thomson said the best way to get rid of objectionable programs "is simply to turn the TV off."

While parents do have a responsibility to control their children's television viewing and to counter values they do not endorse, many say that toys and shows about terrorism, violence, war and nuclear disaster create anxieties that cannot be easily overlooked.

U.S. Officials Concede They Acted Too Slowly on PCBs in '85

By Philip Shabecoff
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Environmental Protection Agency knew about contamination by polychlorinated biphenyls, or PCBs, at specific sites along the Texas Eastern pipeline as early as the autumn of 1985 but took no immediate action to protect public health at the sites, according to internal agency documents.

Several agency officials said that they had not ruled out a criminal investigation of Texas Eastern and that such an investigation remained a possibility.

A spokesman for Texas Eastern, Fred Wichele, said that the company had not moved quickly to deal with the contaminated waste sites

because "we were convinced they did not pose a health problem."

He maintained that there still was no conclusive evidence of any health threat, even at a site in New Jersey where levels of PCBs considered unsafe by the environmental agency were found in drinking-water wells.

Mr. Wichele also said that the company had not knowingly or willfully violated the toxic substances law.

The manufacture of PCBs was banned by the 1976 toxic substances law after the chemical was found to be a cause of cancer and other diseases.

Under the law the toxic chemical was required to be disposed of by incineration at government-approved disposal sites.

But the agency documents, obtained from staff aides of the Senate Superfund and Environmental Oversight Subcommittee, indicated that the company continued to dispose of contaminated wastes in earthen pits along its pipeline through 1984.

Senator Frank R. Lautenberg, Democrat of New Jersey and chairman of the subcommittee, said Monday that the documents showed that "EPA sat on its hands for 18 months even after knowing about the PCB-laden pits."

Attachments to the letters gave specific details about the location, size and status of the disposal sites and information about the concentrations of PCBs.

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Belgium	B.Fr.	10,700	5,800	3,200	29	50	B.Fr. 21	B.Fr. 7,644
Denmark	D.Kr.	2,300	1,250	690	6.30	10	D.Kr. 3.7	D.Kr. 1,347
Finland*	F.M.	1,630	880	490	4.50	8	F.M. 3.5	F.M. 1,274
France	F.F.	1,400	760	420	3.85	7	F.F. 3.15	F.F. 1,147
Germany*	D.M.	560	300	170	1.55	2.7	D.M. 1.15	D.M. 419
Gr. Britain	£	120	65	36	0.33	0.55	£ 0.22	£ 80
Greece	Dr.	20,000	11,000	6,000	55	100	Dr. 45	Dr. 16,380
Ireland	£Irl.	140	77	42	0.38	0.70	£Irl. 0.32	£Irl. 116
Italy	Lira	350,000	190,000	105,000	960	1,800	Lira 840	Lira 305,760
Luxembourg	L.Fr.	10,700	5,800	3,200	29	50	L.Fr. 21	L.Fr. 7,644
Netherlands	Fl.	634	340	190	1.75	3	Fl. 125	Fl. 455
Norway*	N.Kr.	1,650	900	500	4.50	8	N.Kr. 3.50	N.Kr. 1,274
Portugal	Esc.	19,000	10,400	5,700	52	125	Esc. 73	Esc. 26,572
Spain*	Ptas.	26,500	14,600	8,000	73	135	Ptas. 62	Ptas. 22,568
Sweden*	S.Kr.	1,700	920	520	4.70	8	S.Kr. 3.30	S.Kr. 1,200
Switzerland	S.Fr.	490	270	148	1.35	2.50	S.Fr. 1.15	S.Fr. 418
Rest of Europe N. & French Africa, Middle East	\$	400	220	120	1.19	Varies by country	\$ 0.89	
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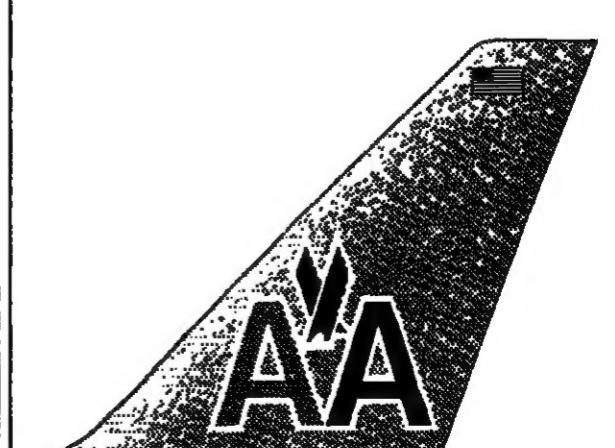
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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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Gray Northern Spring

The world economy, like spring, can be cold and slow. This year the outlook seems poor for the North and therefore bleak for the South. In the United States more indicators point to weakness than to strength, but with the external account still in vast deficit the authorities are in no position to take offsetting action. In West Germany output is flat, with home demand so far failing to supply the dynamism that previously came from exports. In Japan the economy is equally sluggish, for precisely the same reason.

Exchange rate changes have slowed the surge of imports into America and of exports out of West Germany and Japan, but this leaves the world temporarily enfeebled. Normally, governments would use budget policy to help correct the process. What is striking today is the extent to which they distract political attention away from such action by insisting that the priority is to reform the entire tax system, rather than reconsidering whether the balance between tax revenues and expenditures is right for the economy.

Periodic tax reform is desirable. Tax systems evolve incrementally rather than logically. Particular sectors are favored or disfavored at particular times because of prevailing views on what the economy needs. What once seemed useful can hamstring economies in circumstances change. But there is a right and a wrong time for reform, because parliaments cannot deliver on everything at once.

Last year the United States spent much time on tax reform, and the result did little to reduce the immediate budget deficit. This year Japan has introduced a highly cautious budget, promising vaguely to make it more expansive when adopted, but the government is bogged down politically with its tax reform proposals — including a sales tax that is not devoid of sense — and its readiness and ability to stimulate home demand through the budget are in doubt. In West Germany the government is more interested in plans to cut taxes over a three-year period, with important spending cuts as well, than in near-term countercyclical steps. What Bonn and Tokyo forget is that by the time they give a boost to their flagging economies — next year at the earliest — these may have sunk further, since deflation does. Britain seems alone in the business of budget relaxation, and this may be the wrong place and the wrong time.

So spring may be a little late this year, with costs for all. One can appreciate West German and Japanese reluctance to follow the example of countries which relaxed budget policy excessively in the past. Harder to appreciate is their refusal to take any action at all to help avert world recession. Obsession with past failures can jeopardize the future. The Bourbons forgot nothing and learned nothing, and came to a bad end.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

For Rebirth at UNESCO

The election campaign is quietly gathering steam for a new leader of UNESCO, the United Nations cultural agency that the United States quit at the end of 1984. A director-general will be chosen to replace Amadou Mahtar M'Bow of Senegal, whose 11-year tenure saw the Third World and the Soviet Union collaborate to undercut UNESCO's dedication to the free flow of information, and otherwise to hone an anti-Western edge. The United States is not so sure. Before coming back to UNESCO, it wants to be certain that the changes under way in the organization in the last few years are locked in.

The assaults on a free press that once funded a congenial home at UNESCO have tapered off or, more precisely, been deflected into other corners of the United Nations system, such as the General Assembly's Committee on Information. But the Reagan administration continues to insist that UNESCO abandon political issues such as disarmament and return to its original educational work. The administration is also very strong on promoting reforms within the UNESCO management.

It matters who heads UNESCO. It matters that the organization end its censorship kick and that it be run better. It matters that the United States resume a useful role. But what matters most is that the new UNESCO find a suitable and inspiring mission. It does many things, but it needs a sharp focus on one. Literacy is the obvious choice, and the urgent one, and the right one. A great literacy campaign would make UNESCO's rebirth worth the struggle.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Warnings, Not Laws

Democrats in Congress propose requiring employers to give workers substantial notice of layoffs and to consult with them or local authorities before the door is shut. The objective is noble, but the means are excessive.

The Senate and House are considering similar versions of a "plant closing" bill, part of a package that would also be put up public aid to dislocated workers. The proposal deals with job dislocations caused by foreign competition, the takeover craze and technological change. The administration has a similar proposal but opposes statutory requirements for advance notice and consultation.

The plan submitted in the Senate would require employers to give at least 90 days' warning if they are going to eliminate 50 or more jobs in one location, and earlier notice for bigger layoffs. It would also make employers talk with employee representatives or the community where layoffs are scheduled, with an eye to alternatives. There would be penalties for noncompliance absent unforeseeable adversity.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Expect Shifts and Reverses

Mikhail Gorbachev's talk of reform has put East European Communist governments in a novel situation. Formerly they tried to promote reforms, to Moscow's stern disapproval; now Moscow is advocating reform and getting an unenthusiastic response from them. In Poland and Hungary, where the Soviet proposals have long ago been implemented, Mr. Gorbachev is seen as not going far enough, while Czechoslovakia and East Germany, formerly Moscow's most reliable followers, now talk of the need to respect "local conditions" in building socialism.

Indeed, local conditions are important. At home Mr. Gorbachev's biggest problem is drumming up enthusiasm for his program in a country where reforms have always been imposed on an apathetic people from above. But in East European countries which once knew democratic freedoms and national in-

dependence, talk of reform could raise expectations and generate dangerous pressures from below. There the problem is holding people back, not pushing them forward.

The social system established by the Bolsheviks 70 years ago, characterized by a centrally controlled economy backed by a totalitarian political order, has never achieved more than superficial stability. Because the economic system has failed to provide material well-being for the vast majority of the people, it can be maintained in place only by the political system. Hence, the stability and permanence of economic reform will depend on political reform.

To compete with the rest of the world, socialist regimes must decentralize their economies, but that jeopardizes the stability of the political system. Shifts and reverses are therefore to be expected, especially when reform programs are too ambitious.

— Neues Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

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OPINION



Poland: America's Reversal Is Late but Welcome

By Tad Szlezak

WASHINGTON — Having belatedly reversed its policy toward post-Solidarity Poland only last month, the Reagan administration seems to be making up for lost time by going out of its way to lend support. This policy change should be applauded as a constructive step in East-West relationships.

In December 1981, when General Wojciech Jaruzelski called out the armed forces, imposed martial law and arrested thousands of leaders and supporters of the Solidarity labor union, President Reagan slapped punitive sanctions on Poland. Trade, credits, cultural and scientific exchanges were paralyzed overnight.

These sanctions were maintained until the administration lifted the last of them in February. The administration had punished 30 million Poles even as it pursued a bizarre policy contradiction by removing virtually all the sanctions the Carter administration imposed on the Soviet Union for its invasion of Afghanistan in 1979, despite the continued Soviet presence there. Washington turned a deaf ear to appeals from Pope John Paul II; the Solidarity leader, Lech Walesa; U.S. bankers and businessmen; and members of the Polish-

American community to quit starving Poles in the name of vindicating the cult of Solidarity.

For years, Reagan ideologues failed to understand that the sanctions against Poland were pushing Warsaw into economic dependence on Moscow and were undermining Polish reform programs.

The State Department began to realize that Poland's international isolation had run its course when General Jaruzelski, who has close ties to Mikhail Gorbachev, became a world figure in his own right. He was received by the pope and the Italian government in Rome this year, flew to Beijing last autumn as the first Polish head of state to visit China in three decades and played host in Warsaw to the Japanese prime minister, Yasuhiro Nakasone.

Moreover, Poland has begun to rebuild its chaotic economy and to repair its virtually shattered government machinery. Last year, Poland rejoined the International Monetary Fund after 29 years, and the regime undertook slow and low-profile discussions with the political opposition and the Roman Catholic Church. Fi-

stage for the formal lifting of the sanctions on Feb. 12. A little-noticed return visit occurred early this month when Jozef Cyrek, whose formal title is Central Committee secretary for international affairs but who is really second in command to General Jaruzelski, came to Washington.

General Cyrek was received by Vice President George Bush, the secretary of Treasury and commerce and other officials. He discussed Poland with sympathetic members of the House and Senate Foreign Relations committees, dined with Senator Edward Kennedy and with John Cardinal Krol in Philadelphia. New York bankers told him new credit could be negotiated even before final decisions were made on the repayment of existing debts, and discussions began on possible joint ventures in industry.

When he left, Mr. Cyrek visibly had the impression that Americans at long last had rediscovered Poland. This development could promise to be an important contribution to the whole East-West relationship.

A recent visit to Warsaw by John Whitehead, deputy secretary of state, the highest-ranking American official to go there in seven years, set the stage for the formal lifting of the sanctions on Feb. 12. A little-noticed return visit occurred early this month when Jozef Cyrek, whose formal title is Central Committee secretary for international affairs but who is really second in command to General Jaruzelski, came to Washington.

The general is scheduled to leave next year. But does leaving office mean giving up power? In January 1980, his democratic opposition drew a majority vote in elections for the Assembly, but because of peculiarities in the election laws ended up in a minority position.

Respected South Koreans such as Cardinal Stephen Kim Sou Hwan of Seoul fear that government programs to move toward a parliamentary system are a subtlety for General Chun, and the military autocracy to continue to dominate. No fundamental changes are proposed for a system that rigs the electoral process to guarantee the ruling party a parliamentary majority and, through indirect elections, continued control of the presidency.

To democratic opposition leaders like Kim Da Jung and Kim Young Sam, the answer is obvious: South Korea should adopt direct presidential elections and parliamentary elections based on one man, one vote.

General Chun appears determined that this will not happen. His rule has become increasingly repressive. In 1983, 250 people were imprisoned for "political" offenses such as possession of forbidden literature. In 1984, 57 were imprisoned; in 1985, 1,300 last year, more than 3,400.

Many responsible South Koreans fear a military crackdown if students, workers and others take to the streets to demand democracy. The result could be a revolutionary spiral that would imperil security and freedom.

Until recently, Washington had avoided any criticism of President Chun. But in November the new U.S. ambassador, James Lilley, pointedly observed that democracy and security were intertwined. Last month Assistant Secretary of State Gaston J. Sigon suggested that good relations with the United States depended on South Korea's adoption of "a more open and legitimate political system."

Three days earlier, 35,000 riot police had broken up a demonstration, arresting 400 people. The demonstration was related to the death of a student, Park Jong Chul, who died while being tortured by the police.

Secretary Sigon said in a statement that the government responded to Mr. Park's death "in an interesting way," and he complimented the government for removing the interior minister. What he did not know or chose to ignore is that the minister was replaced by General Chung Il Yong, a hard-line military academy classmate of General Chun who is known in South Korea for his participation in the Kwangju massacre.

Time is running out. President Chun's successor must be chosen this year. The Reagan administration should make clear that the United States is committed to South Korea to secure the survival of freedom, not to perpetuate a dictatorship.

Failing this, vitality may be inevitable, and both freedom and security from the Communist threat to the north will be lost.

Floyd J. Haskell, a former U.S. senator from Colorado, is a trustee of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in Washington. Jan H. Kalicki is the executive director of Brown University's Center for Foreign Policy Development and a professor of political science. They contributed this column to the Los Angeles Times.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: Rules for Kissing

NORTH — The announcement by G.W. Kittridge, chief engineer of the New York Central Railroad, that the new Grand Central Station would have a "kissing gallery" has been greeted by commentaries. The purpose of the feature is to provide a place for travellers to meet their friends without blocking up the whole concourse," he said. "Too many kisses go astray in the crowd now... You see, the purpose is to do away with this promiscuous kissing around the station. Attendants will have orders to stop all loose osculation and send the participants to the Romeo and Juliet rooms. Rules will be posted on the walls. No soul kisses or Greek-Roman embracings, only straight Goodbye and 'How are your greetings of less than five seconds duration. Careful watch will be maintained to see there are no repeaters."

The writer, a senior associate at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, is author of "Strategic Stalemate: Nuclear Weapons and Arms Control in American Politics." He contributed this column to The Washington Post.

1937: Earhart Sets Off

OAKLAND, California — Amelia Earhart, America's premier airwoman, hopped off here [on March 17] for Honolulu, 2,410 miles out over the Pacific, the first leg of her 27,000-mile round-the-world flight. Earlier, Miss Earhart wrote: "I hope to shove off in my Lockheed Electra in an attempt to cross the Pacific from east to west. If all goes well on that attempt I hope to continue westward until I return to my starting point in these United States. My proposed route is to Honolulu, thence to Port Darwin in northern Australia via New Guinea and a tiny island called Howland, half a degree north of the Equator and about 1,800 miles southwest of Hawaii. That is, part one. Part two... extends from Australia to the west coast of Africa. The third part is the Atlantic. The fourth, from Brazil, north."

CURRENCY Budget

NEW YORK — The dollar has risen sharply in value against the British pound, the Canadian dollar and the Australian dollar, but has fallen against the Japanese yen and the Swiss franc.

The British pound, for example, has risen 10 percent against the dollar in the last month, and the Canadian dollar is up 10 percent.

The dollar has also risen 10 percent against the Australian dollar.

The Japanese yen has fallen 10 percent against the dollar.

The Swiss franc has risen 10 percent against the dollar.

The dollar has also risen 10 percent against the Swiss franc.

The dollar has also risen 10 percent against the Canadian dollar.

The dollar has also risen 10 percent against the Australian dollar.

The dollar has also risen 10 percent against the New Zealand dollar.

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OPINION

It's Gorbachev, Not Reagan, Who Risks Footnote Status

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — I once met a Russian reformer, "Alexander Fedorovich," I said — this was 37 years ago, and sassy cub reporters tossed around first names — "tell me about the reforms."

The old man with the gray crew cut bristled at my presumption but pointed out that when he had been in charge, steps had been taken toward freedom of speech, religion, even of the press.

"I had no support from the Allies, however," he complained. "If I had

ESSAY

been given the chance where Stalin received in World War II, the world would be a different place today."

Alexander Kerensky was one of the revolutionary leaders who overthrew the czar early in 1917. He became the prime minister of the provisional government pledged to bring freedom to the Russian people.

But he made the mistake of releasing Joseph Stalin and other imprisoned Bolsheviks. "I did not think of Stalin as a man with a future," said the man to whom the old Bolsheviks were the new guys.

In October, the Lenin-Trotsky-Stalin crowd threw Kerensky out. He died in exile in New York in 1970, a nonperson in his homeland, remembered in the United States only as a liberal reformer not ruthless enough to eradicate his opposition.

Why do I recollect him today? One reason is to impress readers with the length of perspective on modern Russian history available to regular perusers of this space. (When I dropped his name as an old interlocutor on Anatoli Dobrynin at a dinner a few years ago, the Soviet ambassador reacted with fascination and disbelief, as if I had claimed to have dated Catherine the Great.)

More to the point, the Soviet Union has now entered a period of ostensible easement. Glasnost is in bloom; Andrei Sakharov is free; enemies of Stalin like Grigori Zinoviev are rehabilitated. The rewriters of history in the Kremlin will never look kindly on my friend Alexander Fedorovich, who went up against Lenin himself one memorable day in Petrograd, but another grand switching of white and black hats is under way.

During this 70th anniversary of the October revolution, against Kerensky,

Mikhail Gorbachev is trying to avoid Kerensky's mistake. To change the system that cannot feed the people, he must not merely replace but disgrace and drive out the people who feed on the system. He is publicly castigating, and giving others a franchise to criticize, the power elite resisting his changes.

The West cannot see the sullen internal resistance, but the campaign against it suggests its presence. Americans tend to think of the Soviet "opposition" as made up of refugees and Helsinki watchers now being given a tad more tolerance, but the opposition with the real chance of regaining power is the party and army and ethnic leadership being suppressed by Mr. Gorbachev.

That means we have to allow for the possibility that the Gorbachev regime is in serious internal trouble. Some of the American analysts writing SNIERS — Special National Intelligence Estimates — are now suggesting a 30 percent chance of Mr. Gorbachev's transfer to a power station in Novosibirsk.

To satisfy his Oarkovite supporters in the military, who demand high-tech tactical rather than lower-tech strategic arms, he is under pressure to avoid huge new commitments to missile defense.

His all-or-nothing demand of President Reagan at Reykjavik did not succeed. A return to the previous Soviet position in Geneva of one-at-a-time treaties would show weakness. That is why the Soviet leader timed his retreat to follow the release of the Tower commission's blast. Thus, what otherwise would seem an ignominious withdrawal was made to appear to be a gracious gesture to a weakened U.S. president.

That seems to show how these two fellows need each other to shore up their positions at home. But we should not think of Mr. Reagan as shaky and Mr. Gorbachev as secure; in fact, America's ongoing leadership is stable and the Soviet Union's is highly volatile. The Russians can assume a four-letter American successor (Hart, Nunn, Robb, Kemp, Dole, Haig, Bush) but we have no idea how long Mr. Gorbachev — or his agreements — will last.

Dealing from the strength of stability, America should be vigilant about verifiability, with permanent on-site surprise inspection teams, no encryption and a goal of mutual testing and deployment of defense shields tied to missile reductions. Mr. Reagan should take advantage of the progress "star wars" has stimulated, but should be in no rush to conclude a grand compromise in a dangerous grasp for glory called "a place in history."

Kerensky has a place in history, of a brief interlude between despotism. Mr. Gorbachev, not Mr. Reagan, is the one under pressure to avoid becoming a Kerensky. (There was a malaria resurgence in India in the mid-70s, but this has been con-

**LETTERS TO THE EDITOR****Monster Bugs: Don't Blame WHO's Malaria Program**

It is hoped that your report, "Misuse of Insecticides Creating 'Monster Bugs'" (Feb. 19), is a misrepresentation of what was said during a recent meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The reference to the World Health Organization's malaria activities is grossly inaccurate.

When WHO launched its campaign to eradicate malaria in the mid-1950s, the disease was rampant in most of the tropical world and was a major cause of death. Malaria campaigns using residual insecticides, mainly DDT, had proved successful in Europe, the southern United States, Taiwan and parts of several tropical countries, and the disease had been eradicated in some of these areas.

It was this that led member states of WHO to believe that malaria eradication was possible. There were urgent concerns about whether insecticide resistance might emerge in malaria-carrying mosquitoes. But hopes were high that malaria could be conquered before resistance appeared — hopes which, with hindsight, are easy to criticize.

Your report states that all that WHO achieved with its program was to develop a "race of malaria-carrying mosquitoes virtually immune to insecticides." On the contrary, much good came from this period: By 1968, the number of people in malarial areas who had been freed from the danger of malaria transmission had increased from 316 million to 997 million; direct mortality attributed to malaria decreased from 2.5 million a year to fewer than 1 million; in India alone, malaria mortality dropped from 750,000 in the late 1950s to only 1,000. (There was a malaria resurgence in India in the mid-70s, but this has been con-

trolled, and the number of cases is now close to that of the early 70s.)

Resistance to some insecticides did develop but this was mainly due to their widespread use in agriculture — it was observed primarily in areas where there was intensive agricultural exploitation involving aerial spraying of crops — and not to the limited amounts used in malaria control operations. WHO has always advocated coordination in the use of insecticides, both for public health and agricultural purposes.

There is no insecticide resistance in most of the highly malarial areas today. These include areas in flux, such as new jungle settlements set up for agricultural development or mining exploitation, unstable border regions, and areas on the edges of rapidly growing cities.

Whereas in the 1950s the number of malaria cases outside Africa was estimated at 200 million, the number today is less than 20 million, despite considerable population growth. WHO has not abandoned its malaria program, but its approach has changed.

It was realized that the long-term so-

'I Wanted Someone to Make This Man Stop'

By Ellen Goodman

BOSTON — Elizabeth Reese doesn't fit the profile of a victim of sexual harassment. She isn't a secretary or a maid worker. She wasn't backed into a corner of her office or chased around the desk. She wasn't propositioned or threatened with the loss of her job. Nobody laid a glove on her.

Nevertheless, this 33-year-old Washingtonian has in her bank account a recently written check for \$250,000 in damages for sexual harassment. In a District of Columbia courtroom last fall, she beat the odds and beat the indifference of a firm that refused to pay attention to a pattern of verbal abuse.

Three years ago, an attractive, self-assured young professional woman who had never encountered sex discrimination was greeted by her superior with these words: "Elizabeth, do you — for the firm?" From then on, as she said in court, he persistently told her that she should prostitute herself for business, and then told others that she had. His incessant, lewd inquiries into her sex

life and his insinuations finally stalled her career in marketing at the Washington branch of the architectural-design firm of Swank, Hayden & Connell.

"I had all the usual thoughts," she said. "Am I being too sensitive? Am I

MEANWHILE

bringing this on myself? Am I doing something to intimidate this man? This kind of thing destroys your self-esteem. It gets you wondering about your capabilities and your objectives."

She tried everything she could imagine to deal with the situation herself. She tried making jokes. She tried confrontation. She tried, one after another, going to the partners in the firm. "Nobody took it seriously." The same firm that restored the Statue of Liberty let the woman in the office be smeared.

Because she liked the work, because

she was good at it, because the harassment came from one manager. "I took it and I took it." The very last straw, the very last day, was when she saw this man approach a colleague, seven months pregnant, with a bent coat hanger in his hand. Looking directly at her womb, he said, "I guess I am too late for this." Elizabeth Reese then and there decided to quit and to sue.

"This man took my job away from me," she says. "I couldn't perform my work. This man reduced me to a wreck. This man put a screeching halt on my career." She struggles to maintain her composure when she talks about her year at Swank, Hayden & Connell.

"When she came into the office, she looked like a rape victim without the bruises," said one of her lawyers, Susan Brackshaw, with just an edge of melodrama. "She was shaky, self-questioning. Every woman who comes in on this kind of case says, 'I just know you aren't going to believe me.' Each one feels like an isolated being."

The issue wasn't whether this man was a sleaze. Or whether the firm was guilty of bad management and wild insensitivity. Sleaziness and bad management aren't illegal. The question was whether verbal attacks — with the knowledge of the company — would be accepted by the jury as harassment.

There are two sorts of sexual harassment that fit the definitions of sex discrimination under U.S. law. One is called quid pro quo, when an employee is required to engage in sex to keep a job. The other is when an employer creates a hostile or offensive work environment. As one court said: "A requirement that a man or woman run a gauntlet of sexual abuse in return for the privilege of . . . can be as demeaning . . . as the largest of racial epithets."

The lawyers who took this case worried that a jury might say, "This is the modern world; this is the way people talk and behave in the business big leagues." Victories in these cases were spotty enough to give them pause.

"My lawyers asked me what my goals were in filing the suit," said Ms. Reese. "I wanted someone to make this man stop. Even if I took it to court and lost, I would have made someone wake up."

But the jury of seven women brought in a verdict that would wake up even a \$29-million-a-year firm such as Swank. With lawyers' fees added, the bill is close to \$750,000. Her tormentor, by the way, is no longer there.

As for her? "I feel as if I've been circling National Airport for two years. It's changed everything in my life. I don't know that I'll be as naive and trusting; I'm afraid I'll be hard and cynical."

But such a case as this has a ripple effect, encouraging other women and warning other companies. A judgment against hands-off sex harassment is still rare. Elizabeth Reese is just beginning to understand that hers is more than a personal victory.

EDGAR C. SHERMAN,
Hedge, Netherlands

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INCLUDES 4 DRAWS FREE

10 Weeks (20 Draws) 26 Weeks (52 Draws) 52 Weeks (104 Draws)

1 Game \$ 45 2 Games \$ 112 3 Games \$ 225

4 Games \$ 337 5 Games \$ 450 6 Games \$ 562

7 Games \$ 675 8 Games \$ 790 9 Games \$ 900

10 Games \$ 1,080 11 Games \$ 1,295 12 Games \$ 1,510

13 Games \$ 1,825 14 Games \$ 2,040 15 Games \$ 2,255

16 Games \$ 2,470 17 Games \$ 2,685 18 Games \$ 2,900

19 Games \$ 3,115 20 Games \$ 3,330 21 Games \$ 3,545

22 Games \$ 3,760 23 Games \$ 3,975 24 Games \$ 4,190

25 Games \$ 4,405 26 Games \$ 4,620 27 Games \$ 4,835

28 Games \$ 4,950 29 Games \$ 5,165 30 Games \$ 5,380

31 Games \$ 5,595 32 Games \$ 5,810 33 Games \$ 6,025

34 Games \$ 6,240 35 Games \$ 6,455 36 Games \$ 6,670

37 Games \$ 6,885 38 Games \$ 7,100 39 Games \$ 7,315

40 Games \$ 7,530 41 Games \$ 7,745 42 Games \$ 7,960

43 Games \$ 8,175 44 Games \$ 8,390 45 Games \$ 8,605

46 Games \$ 8,820 47 Games \$ 9,035 48 Games \$ 9,250

49 Games \$ 9,465 50 Games \$ 9,680 51 Games \$ 9,905

52 Games \$ 10,120 53 Games \$ 10,335 54 Games \$ 10,550

55 Games \$ 10,765 56 Games \$ 10,980 57 Games \$ 11,205

58 Games \$ 11,420 59 Games \$ 11,635 60 Games \$ 11,850

61 Games \$ 11,965 62 Games \$ 12,180 63 Games \$ 12,3

Pretoria Reports 9 Dead in Sudden Wave of Violence

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — In an abrupt upsurge of violence, the authorities discovered seven black victims of a mass killing near Durban on Tuesday, bombs damaged a railroad line and the police killed two persons in a shoot-out with a suspected African National Congress guerrilla, the South African government reported.

The mass killing in the township of KwaMashu was the worst violence between rival black groups since Jan. 12, when 12 blacks were murdered in another Natal township. The clash was between black radicals and the conservative Inkatha movement of Mangosuthu Gatsha Buthelezi, the Zulu leader.

A spokesman for the Bureau of Information said the victims found Tuesday, aged 15 to 17, were lying together after being knifed and shot to death. Their identities and political affiliations were not disclosed, but supporters of Inkatha and the United Democratic Front have accused each other of maintaining assassination squads in Natal's black townships.

Earlier Tuesday, the police threw a hand grenade into the house of a suspected African National Congress guerrilla and then shot him to death when he opened fire with an AK-47 automatic assault rifle, the authorities said.

The police said the incident occurred in the black township of Inanda, 12 miles (about 20 kilometers) south of Durban, after policemen surrounded the house and heard sounds of a weapon being loaded.

A police spokesman said the officers first threw a stun grenade into the house. When the suspect opened fire, he said, policemen threw in a hand grenade that killed a woman and wounded her husband and a 2-month-old baby. The spokesman said the wounded gunman continued to fire and was killed.

It was the second fatal shoot-out with a suspected African National Congress guerrilla in a week, and the security police have suggested that the outlawed organization may have launched a new offensive in response to an election campaign for the whites-only chamber of Parliament.

The authorities had reported that incidents of racial unrest in the country dropped last month to the lowest level in two years and that the "revolutionary climate" in the townships had moderated.

Nearly 2,400 people have been killed in political unrest in South Africa since the current wave of unrest began two years ago.



PROTEST IN BANGKOK — A protester held models of a dove and a grenade Tuesday to protest the opening of a weapons exhibition by companies from 23 nations.

Moi Calls Trip 'Success,' Rejects Critics

By Blaine Harden
Washington Post Service

NAIROBI — President Daniel arap Moi of Kenya, whose eight-day visit to the United States and Britain was blemished by criticism of his country's record on human rights, returned home Tuesday. He called his journey a "success" and said that "we were highly respected in all the places we were."

Mr. Moi dismissed recent press reports of police torture and illegal detention in Kenya as the "dirty words" of foreign journalists based in Nairobi.

He did not mention, and the Kenyan news media has not reported, that President Ronald Reagan,

U.S. Scores 'Coup' With Soviet Copter

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Central Intelligence Agency has obtained a sophisticated Soviet Mi-24 helicopter gunship, according to government officials.

The officials would not say how or where the helicopter was obtained but experts speculated that it could have come through Pakistan after being captured by guerrillas fighting the Soviet-backed Afghan government.

The Mi-24 is an important weapon in the Soviet arsenal in Afghanistan, and it is also used by the Nicaraguan Air Force against anti-Sandinist rebels.

The capture of an intact Mi-24 would give American technical experts an insight into the state of Soviet helicopter technology. NBC News, which first reported the CIA's acquisition of the helicopter, quoted Pentagon sources as saying it was "a major intelligence coup."

TOKYO — Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Tuesday that he has no intention of revising the governing Liberal Democratic Party's proposal for a 5-percent sales tax despite strong opposition to the plan, including some from within the party.

A total of 67 Kenyans have been sentenced to prison for sedition in the past year. All have pleaded guilty. According to signed affidavits and well-placed Kenyan sources, the police have used torture to coerce confessions from political detainees.

General Chaovalit said Monday that the government needed to increase the income of peasants by three to five times the per capita average, which was \$771 in 1986.

He said that other authorities agreed with him that it would take stronger leadership that that provided under Thailand's parliamentary democracy to accomplish that.

General Chaovalit has not discussed details of the command's reorganization. But it appears to

pose no immediate threat to Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda.

Mr. Prem recently said that King Bhumibol Adulyadej had agreed that Thailand needed to develop its own system of democratic government, a statement that some Western diplomats said appeared to sanction the changes in the counterinsurgency command.

General Chaovalit said Monday that revolutionary social, economic and political changes were needed to better the lot of the majority of Thais, most of whom were peasants.

"I know now the building of this nation into an agricultural superpower in the next five years is the heart of a revolution," General Chaovalit said.

"Big problems must be tackled with big power," he said to a reporter who had asked if the current coalition government was too indecisive to make difficult political decisions.

General Chaovalit gave no details of what he called necessary and revolutionary changes, but he has been increasingly critical of politicians as largely self-serving corruption and greed.

His recent restructuring of the military's Internal Security Operations Command gave the counterinsurgency unit an administrative role and will reduce that of the National Assembly, say politicians.

Some Western diplomats dismissed General Chaovalit until recently as a Cold War-era "red baiter," but now say they have been surprised by his quiet planning and reorganization.

Kukrit Pramoj, a Thai politician, warned last week that the security command was becoming a "politico-bureaucrat" that would dominate government.

A Democratic Party member, Surin Pitsuwan, said the command was setting up bodies that would eventually usurp the cabinet's policy-making role and the National Assembly's legislative powers. "It is going to be the end of politics," he said.

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NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	% Chg.
Philip Morris	11,124	14.74	14.74	14.74	+ .00
Oakland	1,142	1.24	1.24	1.24	+ .00
Orbitel	1,000	1.00	1.00	1.00	+ .00
USAir	2,247	26.76	26.76	26.76	+ .00
Chevron	1,746	55.76	55.76	55.76	+ .00
AT&T	1,274	2.25	2.25	2.25	+ .00
Mobil	1,374	46.24	46.24	46.24	+ .00
USFO	1,367	27.75	27.75	27.75	+ .00
Texaco	1,342	31.42	31.42	31.42	+ .00
Toy R Us	2,257	4.75	4.75	4.75	+ .00
Mobil	2,257	4.75	4.75	4.75	+ .00

Market Sales					
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	172,741,100				
NYSE prev. close, close	158,426,700				
Amer & Tels. Close	15,200,000				
Amex & Tels. Close	12,000,000				
OTC 4 p.m. volume	151,920,000				
OTC 4 p.m. volume	151,920,000				
NYSE volume up	150,149,000				
NYSE volume down	150,074,000				
Amex volume up	150,074,000				
Amex volume down	150,074,000				
OTC volume up	150,074,000				
OTC volume down	150,074,000				

NYSE Index					
High	Low	Close	Chg.	% Chg.	
Composite	144.07	144.25	144.47	+ .25	+ .17%
Industrials	127.20	128.00	128.51	+ .51	+ .40%
Trans.	162.41	161.41	162.41	+ .00	+ .00%
Finance	150.14	150.14	150.14	+ .00	+ .00%

Tuesday's NYSE Closing

Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diary					
Class	Prev.				
Advanced	216				
Declined	216				
Unchanged	216				
Total Issues	216				
New Highs	216				
New Lows	216				

NASDAQ Index					
Class	Close	Chg.	Prev.	Adv.	Decl.
Composite	324.79	+ .53	323.26	19	19
Industrials	325.49	+ .54	323.92	20	20
Utilities	320.08	+ .57	322.57	40	40
Finance	321.21	+ .52	320.69	26	26
Trans.	321.21	+ .52	320.69	26	26

AMEX Most Actives						
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	% Chg.	
BAT	726	81	81	81	+ .00	+ .00%
W.R. Grace	2,250	200	200	200	+ .00	+ .00%
Marathon	3,653	150	150	150	+ .00	+ .00%
Worley	2,250	61	61	61	+ .00	+ .00%
Trans. Corp.	2,250	34	34	34	+ .00	+ .00%
Arco	2,250	34	34	34	+ .00	+ .00%
Prudential	2,250	34	34	34	+ .00	+ .00%
Trans. Corp.	2,250	34	34	34	+ .00	+ .00%

Dow Jones Bond Averages					
Class	Close	Chg.			
Bonds	14.77	+ .06			
Utilities	12.15	+ .11			
Industrials	72.46	- .05			

NYSE Diary					
Class	Price				
Advanced	1027	.50			
Declined	546	1041			
Unchanged	377	377			
Total Issues	98	98			
New Highs	9	11			
New Lows	52	52			

Odd-Lot Trading In N.Y.					
Buy	Sales	Chg.			
March 14	301,774	302,263	74,799		
March 15	303,520	302,263	73,862		
March 16	304,645	307,641	43,955		

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

12 Month High Low Stock DIV. Yld. PE % Chg. Min. High Low Class Chg.

NYSE Indexes at Record Highs

Reuters

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange rose to record highs on Tuesday, with the Dow Jones Industrial Average recording its biggest one-day gain in a month.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which fell 10.22 Monday, closed 36.36 higher at 2,284.23 on March 6.

Advances led declines by a 5-to-2 ratio. Volume was about 174.3 million shares, compared with 134.9 million Monday.

The Dow's gain, which followed four sessions of losses, was the biggest one-day advance since March 17, when the index jumped a record 54.14 points.

Broad-market indexes also rose to record highs. The New York Stock Exchange composite index rose 2.07 to a new record high of 166.41. The old mark of 165.96 was set March 12.

Standard & Poor's 500-stock index rose 4.24 to a new high of 291.47, beating the old mark of 291.22 also set March 12. The price of an average share gained 54 cents.

Investors put aside their concerns about Friday's "triple-witching hour," dealers said and, impressed by gains in the oil and technology sectors, helped the entire market move higher.

"We became preoccupied in recent days with milestones like the triple expirations, but the fact is there are buyers out there with a lot of liquidity. They came out to buy today," Alan Ackerman, an analyst with Gruntal & Co. said.

He said the market continued to confound the experts.

12 Month High Low Stock DIV. Yld. PE % Chg. Min. High Low Class Chg.

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12 Month High Low Stock DIV. Yld. PE % Chg. Min. High Low Class Chg.

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12 Month High Low Stock DIV. Yld. PE % Chg. Min. High Low Class Chg.

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Conrail Sale May Bring \$1.7 Billion

Reuters

NEW YORK — In what will be easily the largest initial public offering in U.S. history, Consolidated Rail Corp. has estimated that the sale of its government-owned shares could earn the freight railroad as much as \$1.7 billion.

In an amended statement filed Monday with the Securities and Exchange Commission, Conrail said the public offering of 58.8 million shares could come as early as next week.

It estimated that the shares would sell for \$26 to \$29 each, slightly higher than anticipated in Conrail's initial prospectus.

A sale in this price range would net \$1.53 billion to \$1.7 billion for Conrail's shares, with \$2 million sold in North America and the remainder in an international offering.

"It's been a very well-received issue according to initial indications," said one analyst at a Wall Street brokerage firm who spoke on the condition that he not be named.

The previous largest initial public offering in the United States

came last May, when Henley Group Inc., a diverse collection of 38 companies spun off by Allied-Signal Corp., raised \$1.19 billion.

It was the first initial public offering in the United States to exceed \$1 billion.

Conrail was created by the government in the mid-1970s from the bankrupt Penn Central Railroad and six other bankrupt or failing railroads in the northeastern United States.

After several years of large losses, the railroad company posted its first profit in 1981.

Conrail earned \$431 million in 1986 on revenues of \$3.14 billion, down 2 percent from its 1985 profit of \$442 million dollars.

Conrail operated its last passenger service in 1982.

Legislation passed by Congress last year calling for the public sale of Conrail set \$2 billion as a target to be raised.

If the public offering fetches the maximum estimated price of \$1.7 billion, that target could be reached.

They noted that Conrail already has transferred \$300 million to the U.S. Department of Transportation.

Norfolk Southern Corp., the rail carrier that made an unsuccessful bid for Pimco Aviation Inc. this month, had tried to buy Conrail as early as June 1984.

But it withdrew its \$1.9 billion bid for the railroad in August, citing the negative effect of new tax legislation and delays in approval for the bid.

Philips, Siemens Design Europe's First 'Superchip'

Reuters

BONN — Siemens AG of West Germany and Philips NV of the Netherlands have developed Europe's first computer "superchip" and hope to beat Japan and the United States into the market, the West German technology minister, Heinz Riesenhuber, and Tuesday.

Production of the four-megabit, or four-million-bit, chip should start by late 1988 or early 1989, he said. U.S. and Japanese companies have built prototypes but have not yet reached the production stage.

"Now it's a question of who will be first to produce it, and we are in with a good chance," a ministry spokeswoman said.

Siemens and Philips, with the West German and Dutch governments, have invested 1.4 billion Deutsche marks (\$760.86 million) in developing the chip.

Jaguar Pins U.S. Sales Hopes On Revamp of XJ6 Mainstay

Reuters

DETROIT — Jaguar PLC, the revitalized British car maker, will make a new assault on the U.S. market with the launch this month of a redesigned version of its mainstay XJ6 luxury sedan.

In 1980, Jaguar had only 3,024 U.S. sales out of 14,000 worldwide. But a new emphasis on quality has brought spectacular growth.

Now, 35 percent of sales are in the United States and 70 percent of revenue, according to Graham Whitehead, head of the company's U.S. sales unit, Jaguar Cars Inc.

"The next few weeks are ones of great significance to Jaguar in the U.S., since the XJ6 represents 80 percent of our product line," he said in an interview.

He said it had been 17 years since Jaguar had made a complete overhaul of its leading model.

The main changes, Mr. Whitehead said, are a new, lighter body, a 3.6-liter all-aluminum engine to improve fuel efficiency and a design incorporating fewer body panels

that makes the car easier to build.

New XJ6 models are expected to carry prices of around \$40,000, compared with about \$37,500 for the current version.

Jaguar expects to sell about 25,500 cars in the United States this year, compared with 24,464 in 1986 and 10,000 in 1982.

The United States will continue to be Jaguar's major market and sales there should reach 30,000 by 1990, Mr. Whitehead said.

There is still considerable room for expansion since the Coventry factory is expected to reach an annual capacity of 60,000 cars by 1990, compared with the projected production of 47,000 this year and 41,400 in 1986.

Jaguar, formerly a unit of the government-owned BL PLC, was returned to private ownership in August 1984.

Pre-tax profit for 1986 fell to \$83.4 million from \$121.3 million in 1985, on revenue of \$330.4 million, up from £746.5 million.

It is not clear whether the

U.S. market will be able to absorb the new model.

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The United States will continue to be Jaguar's major market and sales there should reach 30,000 by 1990, Mr. Whitehead said.

There is still considerable room for expansion since the Coventry factory is expected to reach an annual capacity of 60,000 cars by 1990, compared with the projected production of 47,000 this year and 41,400 in 1986.

Jaguar, formerly a unit of the government-owned BL PLC, was returned to private ownership in August 1984.

Pre-tax profit for 1986 fell to \$83.4 million from \$121.3 million in 1985, on revenue of \$330.4 million, up from £746.5 million.

It is not clear whether the

U.S. market will be able to absorb the new model.

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Budget Lifts Pound to 4-Year High

By Our Staff Dispacher

NEW YORK. — The British pound rose sharply Tuesday as investors rushed to beat a predicted cut in British interest rates, while the dollar advanced from earlier levels to finish mixed on the day.

The pound closed above \$1.60 for the first time since December 1982, rising to \$1.6040 in New York from \$1.5870 at Monday's close.

The British budget for the fiscal year beginning April 1, unveiled in Parliament by the chancellor of the U.K. budget, said Chad Dickson, vice president of Salomon Brothers International. "The primary reason for sterling's strength is to take advantage of yields that are expected to come down very soon."

It is widely expected that the British budget will prompt a reduction in one percentage point in exchange rates around their current levels. (UPI, Reuters)

London Dollar Rates	Tue.	Mon.
Dollar/sterling	1.6025	1.5825
Pound/dollar	1.5825	1.5825
Japanese yen	151.95	151.95
Swiss franc	1.5825	1.5825
French franc	4.1725	4.1725
Source: Reuters		

rate from the current level of 10.5 percent and that investors will seek to lock in high yields in currencies of stable countries.

Other factors contributing to the pound's strength are the sharp rise in oil prices and a belief that the currency intervention endorsed in a Feb. 22 pact by six industrialized nations in Paris focused on the mark and the yen.

In London, the pound ended at \$1.5978, off the day's highs but up from \$1.5835 Monday. The dollar closed at 1.8735 DM, unchanged, and at 151.95 yen, up from 151.88.

The pound's rise sent the dollar down earlier, but it recovered when the U.S. Treasury secretary, James A. Baker 3d, told a House subcommittee that the currency pact "should foster more stability in exchange rates around their current levels." (UPI, Reuters)

frances from 6.1050 and to 1.5335 Swiss francs from 1.5330.

"The focus was on sterling and the U.K. budget," said Chad Dickson, vice president of Salomon Brothers International. "The primary reason for sterling's strength is to take advantage of yields that are expected to come down very soon."

It is widely expected that the British budget will prompt a reduction in one percentage point in exchange rates around their current levels. (UPI, Reuters)

Bidders for CGCT Criticize Delors

By Axel Krause

International Herald Tribune

PARIS. — Several West European telecommunications executives on Tuesday assailed a proposal by Jacques Delors, president of the European Commission, that the French government award control of France's second largest telecommunications company to Siemens AG of West Germany.

Mr. Delors argued Sunday that awarding control of state-owned Compagnie Générale de Constructions Téléphoniques to Siemens would stimulate industrial cooperation within the European Community.

"Mr. Delors was wrong. He would have done better to look more closely at the situation, because we happen to be very Euro-

péan," said François Le Menestrel, managing director of Société Anonyme de Télécommunications of France, at a news conference.

SAT, a privately owned telecommunications company, has submitted one of five competing bids for control of CGCT with its partners, a joint venture of American Telephone & Telegraph Co. and Philips NV of the Netherlands.

Wim Huisman, a Philips vice president, stated, "Philips regrets that politics has taken the upper hand in this matter." He said it was "an insult" to imply that companies involved in the SAT-AT&T-Philips bid were not European.

"Of course, AT&T is supplying some technology and other inputs, but to suggest this is an American-dominated venture, as Mr. Delors

did, was not exactly accurate," Mr. Huisman said.

Nils Lundin, a senior vice president of L.M. Ericsson of Sweden, another bidder, said by telephone from Stockholm, "We not only consider ourselves European, but we have French partners, which will control an 80 percent share of our proposed venture."

The Reagan administration, which has been supporting the AT&T-Philips bid, has warned both the French and West German governments that it would retaliate against their business in the United States if control were awarded to Siemens on political grounds.

The French government has set April 30 as the deadline for deciding which of the five groups will receive control of CGCT.

FUJITSU: 'Sabotage' Claim

(Continued from Page 1)

1987. The reduction is expected to continue into the second quarter.

Fujitsu itself issued a terse one-paragraph statement that appeared to emphasize the political nature of the issue.

It read: "While Fujitsu and Schlumberger reached an agreement in principle last October for integrating Schlumberger's Fairchild semiconductor operations and Fujitsu's U.S. and European semiconductor operations, Fujitsu and Schlumberger agreed to terminate such a plan in view of the rising political concerns in the United States."

The acquisition would have given Fujitsu control of a comprehensive North American sales and distribution system and access to microprocessor technology, an area where it is weak, analysts said.

It also would have given it 14 additional microchip production facilities worldwide, eight of them in the United States.

"It was an entry point, a port for semiconductors and a marketing channel for other things," said Rick May, who follows the industry for Barclays de Zoete Wedd, a banking and securities concern.

But, several analysts agreed, the purchase would not have given Fujitsu access to or control over critical U.S. military technology, despite U.S. officials' concern.

"Fairchild simply doesn't have key technology," Mr. May said. "That's a thing of the past."

The furor could also wind up harming U.S. companies.

"This is not really of benefit to U.S. firms either," said Nick Edwards, an analyst with Jardine Fleming Securities in London.

The French government has set

April 30 as the deadline for deciding which of the five groups will receive control of CGCT.

"It's a leap without a net," said Mauro Cappi, an Alfa spokesman.

Demand Wilts for Debt Securities of Exposed U.S. Banks

Reuters

"I have not told any of our investors to stay away from the banks in general," she added. "But I have not received too many inquiries by prospective buyers lately, either."

Traders said that debt securities of U.S. banks that are perceived by investors to be heavily exposed to Latin American debtor nations declined moderately in price last week. The difference between bids and offers widened, they added.

"There is not much trading of bank issues these days," an underwriter said. But he and others noted that the secondary market has not seen heavy selling by institutions, funds and other investors. "The selling has been steady over the past couple of weeks," another trader said, "but it has been far from panicky."

Institutional sources said Friday that Salomon Brothers Inc. lowered its investment ratings on the stocks of all U.S. money centers. But the sources said the move was not perceived as a sell recommendation.

The institutional sources said that Salomon lowered the ratings to M from O-plus on bank stocks. Bond traders said that the action affected the secondary market and further undermined confidence in bank paper.

The sources said that Salomon cited a filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission by Citibank, the lead bank of Citicorp. Citibank said Friday it told the SEC that its net earnings could be reduced by \$190 million for all of 1987 if it had to declare \$3.9 billion of Brazilian loans nonperforming.

ALFA: Fiat Unit Plans to Rebuild Around the Model 164, Due This Autumn

(Continued from first finance page)

man, in this neat company town mostly on the Atlantic and Pacific seaboards.

Giuseppe Tramontana, 47, Alfa's chief executive officer, wants to raise that number sharply. He said Alfa-Lancia hopes to sell 60,000 cars in the United States by 1990s.

Fiat, after a profitable year, is not in a crisis. But it realizes that to sustain growth in the increasingly competitive European market, success in larger cars is crucial.

Fiat's car division edged back from disaster in the early 1980s by selling large numbers of small, low-priced automobiles in such southern European countries as Italy and Spain and in such developing nations as Brazil.

But competition from the Japanese and from Americans and other European automakers, particularly GM and Volkswagen AG, has grown fierce, and Fiat executives are seeking to offset the pressure by increasing sales of top-of-the-line cars.

"It's a leap without a net. It's got to work."

— Mauro Cappi, an Alfa spokesman

are," said Detlef Borschke, an analyst at Marketing Systems, a consulting company in Essen, West Germany. "But to do that, you must have quality and image."

Lately, Alfa has had little of either. Its problems mounted over the past dozen years, as low productivity, lagging investments in new products and technology, and a fast-spinning carousel of new managers caused sales to shrink and losses to pile up.

Last year, Alfa suspended an unusual joint venture with Japan's Nissan Motor Co. to make a compact car near Naples called the Arna, after Italians failed to warm to the Arna's bland looks.

The goal is to rebuild Alfa

around a new flagship, the 164 model, with a big six-cylinder en-

Tuesday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time.

Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Stock Sales in Div. Yld. PE Net

High Low Stock Sales in Div. Yld. PE Net

High Low Stock Sales in Div. Yld. PE Net

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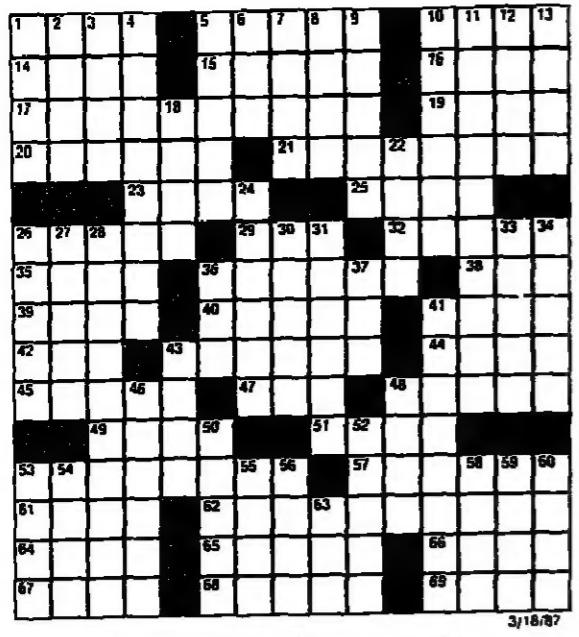
High Low Stock Sales in Div. Yld. PE Net

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PEANUTS



BLONDIE



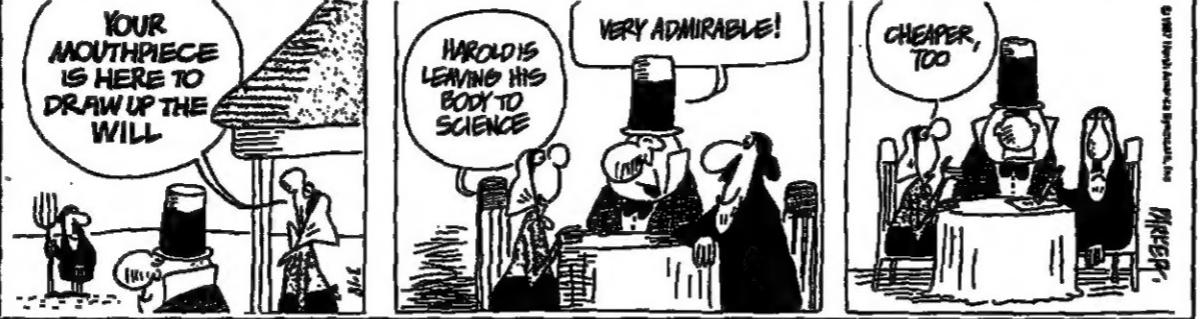
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



ACROSS

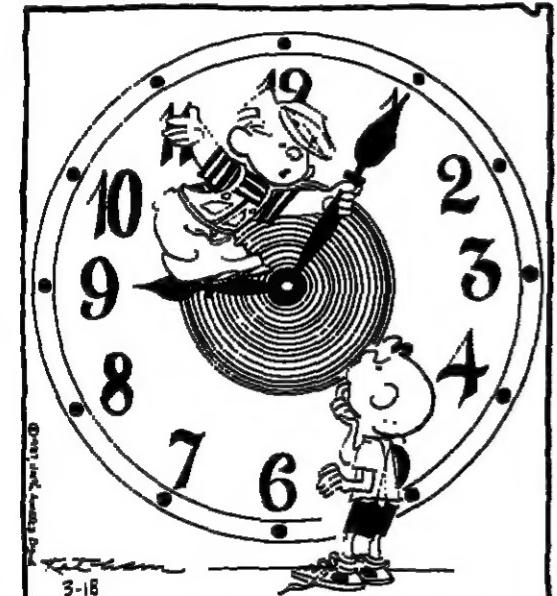
- 1 Very small antelope
- 5 Times of prosperity
- 10 Secondhand
- 14 Exposed
- 15 Incus
- 16 Wheel hub
- 17 Greeting
- 19 Prattle
- 20 Tricky football kick
- 21 Reckon wrong
- 23 — acre (churchyard)
- 25 Senry's command
- 26 Sealing disk
- 29 A.M.A. members
- 32 Diet books
- 33 Actor Bates
- 36 Plane figure
- 38 Shoelace
- 39 Love's anthesis
- 40 Hilo hi
- 41 Keglers' targets
- 42 Fragment for Fido
- 43 Get a promotion
- 44 Pop-music type
- 45 "The — Man," 1971 Heston film
- 47 Luisitano's last gasp

DOWN

- 1 N.Y.C. area south of Houston
- 2 — the Roof, "1982 song
- 3 Intelligence
- 4 Autograph
- 5 Howled
- 6 York
- 7 Garment
- 8 South of France
- 9 Watery snow
- 10 Withdraw a lock
- 11 Greeting
- 12 John in Wales

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DENNIS THE MENACE



"THE TROUBLE IS THAT ONCE YOU LEARN HOW TO TELL TIME, YOU HAVE TO BE ON IT."

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

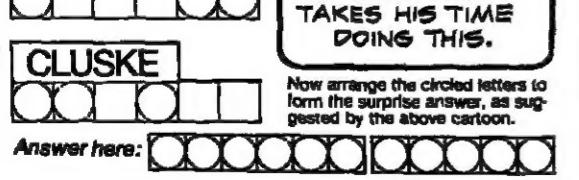
ORGUP



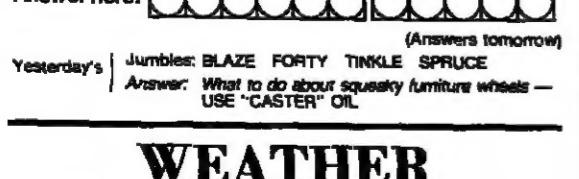
DIMAT



ANOMEY



CLUSKE



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the cartoon.

Answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: BLAZE FORTY TINKLE SPRUCE

Answer: What do about squeaky furniture wheels — USE "CASTER" OIL

WEATHER

EUROPE

ASIA

AFRICA

LATIN AMERICA

NORTH AMERICA

MIDDLE EAST

OCEANIA

WEATHER

Books

BOOKS

OVERHEAD IN A BALLOON:

Twelve Stories of Paris

By Mavis Gallant. 196 pages. \$16.95. Random House, 201 East 50th Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

THE title of Mavis Gallant's latest collection of stories refers to a balloon ride taken by one of the characters — "swaying in silence between the clouds and the Burgundy Canal, he had been able to reach a decision," Gallant writes. "He did not say what about."

At the same time, however, "Overhead in a Balloon" might also be taken as an apt description of the author's point of view. Gallant has always written from a high altitude, and in these new stories the atmosphere seems particularly thin. As a result, the characters' actions tend to be seen as the tiny, almost laughable scurries of an alien species, their emotional dilemmas as the family absurd posturings of vain, silly or self-deluded creatures.

In fact, most of the people in "Overhead in a Balloon" are decidedly unpleasant folks. Prism and Gripples — the two literary hang-ups on "A Perfect Affair," "A Flying Star" and "Grisses and Poche" — are amusing but ultimately depressing fellows whose careers give off the sour smell of cynicism and deferred ambition. The members of the French family in "Luc and His Father" are a self-absorbed lot, too busy projecting their fantasies and expectations upon one another to take responsibility for their own failures. And Sander Speck, the art dealer in "Speck's Ideas," is a sad opportunist, practiced in the wooring and exploitation of artist's widows.

Like Gallant's previous work, these stories share a sense of loss, disappointment and displacement. Whether they are Frenchmen or expatriates, the characters in "Overhead in a Balloon" are all spiritual exiles — people in search of a family or the simple idea of home. Some live dismal, solitary lives — eating health foods alone in empty restaurants or worrying that they will die among strangers in a public institution. Others are married or live with their families, but in most cases such arrangements turn out to be more formalities, lacking a necessary emotional core. The narrator of "A Recollection" was a girl named Magdalene during the war to protect her from the Nazis — she takes a train trip with them leaves to "roll on to new adventures." Many years later, when they are both old and frail, he begins receiving desperate letters from her, begging him to come to her aid.

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An expatriate herself (she left Canada in 1950 to live in Paris), Gallant writes with the observant eye of an outsider, carefully noting such matters as the difference between "the soi" of a Parisian ambulance and "the wall of a police van"; the forbidding placement of salon furniture in "stiff little circles"; the subtle class differences between literary social climbing in France and England. Changes in Paris are duly noted (the transformation of private homes into Third-World embassies; the worn-out look of shopping centers left over from the '60s building boom), as are the changes in moves and literary fashions.

But while this occasionally makes for some inspired and funny satire — most notably, in the tales set in the art and publishing communities — the reader notices that a certain brittleness, absent in Gallant's last collection ("Home Truths"), has crept into these stories.

Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New York Times.

BEST SELLERS

The New York Times
This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

	Fiction	Nonfiction	Week
1	WINDMILLS OF THE GODS, by Sidney Sheldon	THE EYES OF THE DRAGON, by Sir King	6
2	THE EYES OF THE DRAGON, by Sir King	THE HORSE RIDING, by Tom Clancy	7
3	OUTBREAK, Robin Cook	THE NIGHT OF FOX, by Jack Higgins	8
4	THE PANIC '99, by Paul Erdman	THE PANIC '99, by Paul Erdman	9
5	IT, by Stephen King	IT, by Stephen King	10
6	DOES HE NOT ENOUGH, by Jacqueline Brébin	FLIGHT OF THE INTRUDER, by Sam Coons	11
7	THE PRINCE OF TIDES, by Pat Conroy	THE PRINCE OF TIDES, by Pat Conroy	12
8	WHEELWIND, by James Clavell	THE DINNER PARTY, by Howard Fast	13
9	ARTISTS AS SAINTS, by Andrew M. Greeley	BANDITS, by Elmore Leonard	14
10	JAMES HERIOT'S DOG STORIES, by James Heriot	NONFICTION	15

ADVICE, HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS

1	MEN WHO HATE WOMEN & THE WOMEN WHO LOVE THEM, by Susan Forward and Jose Torre	EAST
2	THE FRUGAL GOURMET COOKS WITH WINE, by Jeff Smith	22
3	THE ROTATION DIET, by Martin Kamen	23
4	WEBSTER'S NINTH NEW COLLEGiate DICTIONARY, (Merriam-Webster)	24
5	THE FRUGAL GOURMET, by Jeff Smith	25

Solution to Previous Puzzle

PARLE	SACH	JAW
OBOES	ORTHO	OLE
ABAFT	PERIL	SOB
CELTIC	TWILIGHT	
HYD	MOS	DER
LAG	PERSEIDS	
SENAT	SERE	GRIFF
THE WESTERN WORLD		
EROS	PUNS	DRAULS
MENUHINS	PRY	
TON	AGR	SAE
ARTISTS	SAY	OUNG
AGA	STALK	IANNE
FEZ	TERMS	NEVINS
TEE	SRTA	GREET

3/18/87

PARLE

SACH

JAW

3/18/87

SPORTS

Czech Hockey Player Finds a Place, If Not a Home, in NHL

By William Gildea
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — When Michal Pivonka defected from Czechoslovakia last summer, he took with him his fiancée, who was earlier than leaving alone.

And in his first season with the Washington Capitals of the National Hockey League, the 20-year-old Pivonka can thank Renata Nevidova for making the bad times better and the good ones sweater.

"It was much easier for me," said Pivonka. "When I talked with the guy from Minnesota, Musi" — Frantisek Musil, who had left Czechoslovakia about the same time and joined the Minnesota North Stars — "he came alone. He told me he lived with a nice American family. They gave him a room, they give him a phone, everything he wants." But he said, "I came to my room at night and nobody was home."

Pivonka is officially a five-year proposition after which he can become a U.S. citizen. It may not take that long for him to adjust to life in the West, or life in the NHL — he has 17 goals and 25 assists this season — but the Capitals' general manager, David Poile, who brought him to the United States, believes it could take years before Pivonka feels at home in either arena.

The Americanization of Michel Pivonka is, officially, a five-year proposition after which he can become a U.S. citizen. It may not take that long for him to adjust to life in the West, or life in the NHL — he has 17 goals and 25 assists this season — but the Capitals' general manager, David Poile, who brought him to the United States, believes it could take years before Pivonka feels at home in either arena.

"It was a big deal bringing Michel over and everybody probably had some expectations that were above what we'd expect from a Canadian kid or an American kid coming in here," said the Capitals' coach, Bryan Murray. "But I'm very happy with him."

"Since mid-January, he's come back to the level where we thought he would be at this point. He's playing fairly strong; he's shooting the puck pretty well now. But he's playing in a position that I think he

should play in, and that is not first or second center, but third or fourth center."

"Maybe early on, we were forced because of numbers to play him pretty high in our lineup. The thing that was happening to Michel was that he was put into situations against top opponents, and having a hard time defensively in particular."

"The thing that was a problem early on was the way they play center in Czechoslovakia, to protect the points. We play our center to help our defense."

"So we're pretty happy with him now because of the opponent we're able to match him against and the way he's starting to play. I think he's finding more comfortable as well."

But not yet feeling at home.

"I still miss my parents, my sister," Pivonka said. "I don't know when I can see them. I can phone them. I phone them once a week."

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Back in the Prague suburb of Kladno, his father, Lubomir, has been demoted from a high school head coach in field events to assistant coach. Pivonka said, because of the defection. "That means he gets a little bit less money."

But, he said, "Czechoslovakia is the best of the socialist countries. I played for the national team. I had good money. I had all I want."

Actually, not everything.

"Here I am feeling a little bit more free."

And there is the money:

"It's not easy, but you know when I came here I didn't speak English too much. I understood it a little bit. The first two months many people helped me. I was starting a whole new life."

"At the beginning of the season I figured I was a very good player, but in December and January I don't know what happened. I don't score."

"Maybe I was tired. Hard legs or something. First year, I don't know. It's much different in Czechoslovakia, they have a much bigger ice rink, you have lots more time. Here, you must do everything faster. You must shoot faster. There are many more games, 80 games; at home, we play 40 games, or 44. There's more contact here because of the smaller rinks. Much more body contact..."

"But I feel much better in the last month, and I think I will to the end of the season."

Teammates Gaetan Duchesne and Kevin Hatchie have helped Pivonka and Nevidova get settled. She is studying English and taking tennis lessons. In high school, she was a long jumper and was majoring in physical education in a university before they left. They rent a house and plan to buy one after the season.

In the summer, Pivonka wants to sample American leisure. Relax at a beach, travel — maybe Hawaii, maybe Florida, Tennis, Golf. "I like to play tennis, but I've only played four or five times during the season because there's not much time. But I've never played golf. I want to play golf."

He learns English watching television. At practice he works on his shooting. "I must learn to shoot faster," he said. "I'm passing all the time. Everybody tell me, 'Shoot, shoot.' Sometimes I pass it when I can shoot."

"I feel it's a time thing," said Murray, "where a year from today you'll be saying, 'Boy, what a change in Michal.' I think he has made adjustments, but I think they will continue for some time."

Pivonka has time to learn and, he suspects, even longer before he will be reunited with his family.

"Maybe 10 years," he said.



"I still miss my parents, my sister. I don't know when I can see them."

— Michal Pivonka

English Rugby Suspends 4 From Match in Wales

United Press International

LONDON — England rugby team captain Richard Hill, lock forward Wade Dooley and front-row forwards Gareth Chilcott and Graham Dawe were suspended Tuesday for one match because of "totally unacceptable" behavior March 7 in a Five Nations game in Wales, officials of the English Rugby Football Union announced.

Dooley threw a punch early in the match that broke Welsh forward Phil Davies' nose and cheekbone. Chilcott and Dawe were involved in several rough incidents during scrums and, apparently, was judged to have not been in control of his team's discipline.

Union officials said the four would not play in the Five Nations match April 4 against Scotland.

Union secretary Dudley Wood said the ban would not affect the four players' chances of being chosen for the World Cup in New Zealand and Australia in May and June.

It was the first time players were suspended who had not been sent off by the referee during a game.



LONELY GOING — Susan Butcher, 1986 winner of the Iditarod Trail Sled Dog Race, trudging on through the Alaskan snow. She had dropped back into a tie for second place Monday, with 269 miles to go in the 888-mile annual race with a first prize of \$50,000.

SPORTS BRIEFS

European Soccer Tournaments: A Trying Time

International Herald Tribune

U.S.-German Cup Showdown

NEW YORK (AP) — The U.S. Davis Cup team, having been upset in the opening round by Paraguay, will have to defeat the upset West German team if it is to stay in the World Group in 1988.

The United States and West Germany will play July 24-26 in the States, with the winner remaining in the World Group for 1988 while the loser drops down to the zonal play next year. Only the 16 nations in the World Group compete for the prestigious Davis Cup.

For the Record

Michel Platini, Patrick Battiston, eight former team-mates and a former manager of the French soccer team St. Etienne must stand trial May 17 on fraud charges involving a club slush fund of about 20 million francs (about \$3 million), magistrates ruled in Lyon.

(AP)

The European Football Union will introduce seedings for second-round matches next season in its three major club tournaments — the Champions' Cup, Cup Winners' Cup and UEFA Cup — to avoid having the top teams meeting too early, officials said. (Reuters)

The Deaver Brothers and the Los Angeles Rams likely will play an exhibition game next summer in London's Wembley Stadium, NFL commissioner Pete Rozelle said.

John Chaney, whose Temple team won a school record 32 games this season, was named coach of the U.S. Basketball Writers Association. (UPI)

Socrates Oliveira, one of Brazil's best and most controversial soccer players of recent years, announced he is quitting the game to resume full-time medical studies. (UPI)

ROB HUGHES

SCOREBOARD

Basketball

NIT Results, Schedule

PIRETT ROUND

March 11

Nebraska 78, Marquette 76

Utah 82, Utah 41

Washington 95, Montana St. 80, OT

March 12

La Salle 84, Villanova 73

Florida St. 82, Rhode Island 72

Arkansas-Little Rock 42, Baylor 41

Illinois State 79, Akron 72

Vanderbilt 74, Jackson 72

Stephen F. Austin 70, Jerron Madison 63

Arkansas 13

Alaska 45, Seton Hall 45

Arkansas 67, Arkansas St. 64, OT

St. Louis 76, St. Peters 46

Southern Miss 52, St. Michael's 73

Oregon State 82, Portland State 82

California 72, Portland State 65, OT

SECOND ROUND

March 14

Illinois St. 79, Cleveland 57

Parkersburg-Little Rock 54, Stephen F. Austin 48

Vanderbilt 10, Florida St. 92

March 15

LaSalle 74-72, Akron 71-70, 7:30 P.M.

Arkansas 12-12, Nebraska 10-11, 8:30 P.M.

S. Mississippi 19-11, St. Louis 19-10, 8:30 P.M.

California 19-14, Oregon 14-13, 8:30 P.M.

QUARTER-FINALS

March 21

SEMI-FINALS (At New York)

March 24

CHAMPIONSHIPS (At New York)

March 26

NBA Standings

Eastern Conference

American Division

W

L

G

Pct.

GS

GB

GS

